Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY OCTOBER 1, 1832. [VOL., XIII.....NO. 643.

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

Advertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1832.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor:

I here send you a few reasons why *no Southern man, no Republican & no Jackson man* ought to vote for *Martin V. Buren,* for Vice President.

1st. Because, he voted for the long string of taxes on the people, which I here send you for publication. How does it look for the Southern people to be complaining of these taxes, and at the same time go, and vote for the very man, who next to HENRY CLAY, was the most instrumental in imposing them on us. MARTIN VAN BUREN, in his speech, at the Albany Tariff meeting, declared himself decidedly in favor of a "*protective Tariff;*"—that is, that it is right in Congress to *tax* the Farmers and Mechanics, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturers.

2nd. Because, during the late war, he busied himself in getting up a candidate against *James Madison,* then the Republican candidate for President.

3rd. Because his conduct on the subject of the Missouri question, shows that he belongs to that class of [illegible] politicians, who wish to interfere with the Slave property of the South,—first to impose restrictions, then to regulate their labor, and finally to turn them loose upon society. Witness the various movements made in Congress already, particularly during the administration of Mr. Adams.

4th. Because he is in favor of Congress exercising the power of internal improvement, within the limits of the several states; a power which every true Republican from Jefferson down, has always denied; and certainly one of the most dangerous powers that Congress has ever assumed;—it is intimately connected with the Tariff system and the advocates of one, are the advocates of the other.

5th. Because he has thrown fire brands among the friends of Genl. Jackson, and cares not how much he endangers Genl. Jackson's re election, so that he increases his own chances for office.

6th. Because he holds to all the principles advocated by HENRY CLAY,—with this difference between the two men—Clay is open and manly in his conduct,—while *Martin Van Buren* is sly and cunning.

For these reasons alone, I cannot see how *any real friend* to Genl. Jackson,—how any man opposed to the Tariff or how any Republican can vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN. A JACKSON MAN.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

The following are some of the taxes imposed on the people by the vote of MARTIN VAN BUREN, and we are now called on to return him the compliment by electing him Vice-President of the United States. These are the taxes imposed by the Tariff of 1824 and 1828:—We shall before long make out a list, under the act of 1832, by which it will be seen, that a very little reduction has been made, except, on *silks, wines, and other luxuries.*

[EDT. CAR.]

Axes, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Alum, 2 cents a pound, ($2 50 for 112 lbs.)

Arms, side arms for militia officers, and others, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost, that is, $3 on every sword that cost $10, which falls very heavily upon a country where every other public man is a General, Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, or Cornet.

Awlshafts for shoemakers, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Adzes for coopers, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Bindings of worsted or wool, 34 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Black lead pencils, 4 cents on every one that cost ten cents.

Blank books, ciphering books, and copy books, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Blankets, woollen, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Bolts of copper for ships, &c., 4 cents a pound.

Bombazines, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Bonnet wire, 30 cents on do.

Bonnets or hats, of chip, grass, Leghorn, and straw, 50 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Braids, flats, and plats, for bonnets or hats, 50 cents on do.

(If, however, the bonnets or hats be for poor people, for the wives and daughters of farmers, mechanics, and other working men, who cannot afford any but the cheapest kind, the American System favors them by charging an increased tax. Fifty cents is charged on each one, even though the foreign cost should be but fifty cents, which would be doubling the price.)

Braces of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, 43 cents per gallon.

Do.	3d	57	do.
Do.	4th	63	do.

Brass slide-rules, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Bridle-bits, 35 cents on do.

Brushes, 30 cents on do.

Buttons, of worsted or wool, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the cost.

Cables and cordage, tarred, four cents per pound.

Do. untarred, 5 cents per pound.

Do. of grass, or of the bark of a tree, 5 cents per pound.

Do. of iron chain, 3 cents per pound.

Camels' hair pencils, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Carriage springs for do. 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Do. laces for trimming, 35 cents on do.

Cases for liquor, without bottles, 30 cents on do.

Do. dressing, of wood, 30 cents on do.

Cast steel, 150 cents for 112 pounds.

Castor oil, [illegible] equal to 50 cents upon every dollar of the cost.

Chafing dishes, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Chisel socket, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Chocolate, 4 cents a pound.

Cigars, Spanish, 25 cents per hundred.

Cinnamon, 25 cents a pound, which is more than its first cost.

Ciphering slates for schools, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the cost.

Coat bindings, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Cocoa, 1 cent a pound.

Cologne water, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Confectionary preserved in sugar or brandy, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Copperas, near 2 cents per pound, ($2 per cwt.) which is equal to twice as much as its cost abroad.

Cordials of all kinds, 53 cents per gallon.

Cotton goods, whether plain or colored, such as cambrics, ginghams, checks, leno, book-muslin, stripes, chintzes, calcoes, jaconet, prints, sheetings, shirtings, &c., as follows:

If they are low priced, such as suit poor people, and cost from 5 to 10 cents per square yard, the tax is 87 cents to 175 on every dollar of the cost.

If they are of a middling quality, fit for people in middling circumstances, and cost from 11 cents to 25 cents per square yard, the tax is 35 to 79 cents on every dollar of the cost. But

If they are high priced, such as only the rich can afford to wear, and cost from 35 cents to a dollar and upwards per square yard, the tax is only 25 cents on each dollar of the cost!!!

Cotton bagging, 5 cents per square yard.

Cut glass, such as decanters, tumblers wine glasses, salt cellars, dishes, bowls, pitchers, &c., $3 upon every $10 of the cost, besides 3 cents pound weight.

Cutting kinves for farmers, 40 cents for every dollar of the cost.

Demijohns, 25 cents each.

Dolls for children, leather or wood, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost

Drawing knives, for coopers, farmers, &c., 35 cents on do.

Duck, for sails, 10½ cents per square yard.

Epauletts, of worsted, for non-commissioned officers, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the cost.

Epson salts, 4 cents a pound.

Fans, 30 cents on do.

Feathers, ornamental, 30 cents on do.

Fifes and drums, 30 cents on do.

Figs, 3 cents per pound.

Fish, dried, cod fish or herrings, $1 per 112 lbs.; herrings in barrels, $1 per barrel, mackerel, $1 50 per barrel; salmon, $2 per barrel.

Flasks for gunpowder, of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Flutes, flageolets, and clarionets, 30 cents on ditto.

Forte Pianos, $30 on every $100 of cost.

Gin cases, empty, 30 cts. on ditto, and bottles $2 50 per groce.

Glass, window, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, $3 per 100 square ft.; 10 by 12, $3 10 by 14, $4; 11 by 17 to 14 by 22, and larger, $5 per 100 square feet. The price of the largest sized here mentioned, is quoted in the New York price current, at $20, and the duty is of course one fourth of the price. That of the smallest size is quoted at $8 50, the duty is of course more than one third of the price: so that the light of the poor man's cottage is taxed more heavily than that of the rich man's palace.

Gloves, of leather and sheepskin, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Ditto, of woollen and worsted, 35 cents on ditto.

Glue, 5 cents per pound.

Guernsey frocks, for sailors, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Hair cloth, for chairs and sofas, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Hair, pencils, for drawing, 30 cents on do.

" powder, perfumed, 30 cents on ditto.

Hammers for blacksmiths, and sledges, 2½ cents per lb., which is more than the first cost.

Hangings for paper houses, 40 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Harness, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost,

Harps, $30 on every hundred of the cost.

Hatters' skivers, 30 cents on ditto.

" worsted looping of wool, 33⅓ cents on ditto.

Hearth rugs pay as woollen goods, (see hereafter.)

Hemp, unmanufactured, $ 60 per ton.

Hobby horses, for children, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Hooks, reaping of iron or steel, 40 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Hose, woollen, worsted, or Angora, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Indigo, 40 cents per pound, until 30th June, 1832, and after that, 50 cents per lb.

Inkstands, of wood, without bottles, 30 cts on every dollar of the cost.

Iron, band, 3½ cents per pound.

" bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, 1 cent [illegible]

" bars or bolts, whe[illegible] rolling, $37 [illegible]: *Provided,* That all iron in slacks, blooms, loops, or other form, less [illegible] than iron in bars or bolts, except pigs or cast iron, shall be rated as rolled iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly.

" sheet, 3½ cents per lb., which is equal to $78 40 per ton. The cost of this article abroad, double rolled, is £11 per ton, equal to $48 88, and the duty is, therefore, a great deal more than the first cost.

" hoop, 3½ cents per lb. The cost abroad is £8 per ton, equal to $35 55. The duty is, therefore, more than equal at twice the first cost.

What an immense increase to the comfort of families would result from having the price of stove pipes and sheet iron stoves reduced, and what an immense saving would result in water casks cider hogshead, tubs, barrels, and kegs, if iron hoops were relieved from taxation.

" pigs, $12 50 per ton.

" scroll, 3½ cents per pound.

Kettles, of copper, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Laces, coach, of cotton, or other materials, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

"gowns or dresses, $5 on every $10 of the cost.

Lacquered ware, of wood 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Lead, manufactured into pipes, for hydrants, &c., 5 cents per pound.

" pigs, bars or sheets, 3 cents per pound.

" red or white, dry or ground in oil, 5 cents per pound, or $5 60 per keg of 112 lbs.

" shot, 4 cents per pound.

Leather, and all manufactures, thereof, or of which it is the material of chief value, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Litharge, 5 cents per pound.

Mace, one dollar per pound, or 6¼ cents per ounce.

Mahogany, all manufactures of, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Manufactured tobacco, (snuff and cigars excepted,) 10 cents per pound.

Mats of flags, straw, tow or any other material, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Matting for floors, 15 cents per square yard, which is more than its first cost abroad.

Military stocks, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Millinery, of all sorts, 30 cents on ditto.

Mill cranks and irons, wrought, 4 cents per pound, or $89 60 per ton, which is more than the first cost.

Mill saws, one dollar each.

Mittens, woollen or worsted, worn chiefly by working people, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost,

Molasses, five cents per gallon.

Morocco, and manufactures thereof, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Musical instruments of wood, or of which wood is the material of chief value, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Muskets, including bayonets, $1 50 cents per stand.

Mustard, ready made, or in flour, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Nails, of iron, cut or wrought, 5 cents per pound.

Nankeens, ready made clothing of, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Nutmegs, 60 cents per pound.

Ochre, dry, 1 cent per pound.

" ground in oil, 1½ ditto.

Olive oil in bottles, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost; in casks and jars, 25 cents per gallon.

" spirmacetti, 25 cents per gallon.

" whale, 15 do. do.

Oil cloth other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth, (which pays fifty cents per square yard,) 25 cents per square yard.

" furniture, 15 cents per square yard.

Olives, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Ornaments for women's head dresses, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Oil of roses, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Packthread, untarred 5 cents per pound.

Paint brushes, 30 cents on dollar of the cost.

Paper, post or letter paper of all kinds, 20 cents per pound.

" foolscap, or common writing, 17 cents per pound.

" sheating, binders' box boards, wrapping paper of all kinds, 3 cents per pound.

Parasols of whatever materials, frames and sticks for ditto, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Parchment, 30 cents on ditto.

Pasteboard, 15 cents per pound.

Pencils, camels' hair, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Pepper, black, 8 cents per pound.

Pimento, or allspice, 6 cents per pound.

Pistols, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Planes, for carpenters, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Pocket books of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Powder for guns, blasting rocks, &c., 8 cents per pound.

Powder, tooth, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Preserves of every kind in sugar or brandy, 30 cents on ditto.

[illegible] slippers, 25 cts. per pair [illegible]

Purses of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Reaping hooks, 40 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Refined camphor, 12 cents a pound.

Rifles, $2 50 each.

Rugs, hearth, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the cost.

Rules, of wood, 30 cents on ditto.

Sabres, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Sail duck, 10½ cents per square yard until 30th June, 1832, and, after that, half a additional every year, until the whole amounts to 12½ cents square yard.

Salt, 15 cents for every 56 pounds, to be reduced to 10 cents after the 31st December, 1831. A bushel of some kinds of coarse salt weighs 80 pounds and upwards.

Salts, Glauber, 2 cents per pound.

Saltpetre, refined, 3 cents per pound.

Scale beams, 25 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Screws of iron, weighing 25 lbs. or upwards, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Screws, small, called wood-screws, 40 cts. on every dollar of the cost.

Seines, for fishing, 5 cents per pound.

Shot, 4 cents per pound.

Shovels and spades, 40 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Sickles, 40 cents on ditto.

Slates, for cyphering, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the cost, (tax on education.)

Sledges; blacksmiths' 2½ cents per lb. or $56 20 per ton.

Soap, 4 cents a pound for castile and common, for Windsor and other, scented, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost, (tax on cleanliness.)

Spades, of iron or steel, 40 cents on every dollar of cost.

Spanish brown, I cent per lb. which is more than the first cost.

Ditto, ground in oil, 1½ cents per lb.

Spermacetti candles, 8 cts. per lb.

Spikes, copper, 4 cents per lb.

Spirits, distilled from grain such as Holland gin,

57 cents per gallon, for		1st proof,	
60	"	"	2d "
63	"	"	3d "
67	"	"	4th "
75	"	"	5th "
90	"	"	above 5th.

Ditto, distilled from other materials, such as brandy, rum, &c.

53 cents per gallon, for		1st proof,	
53	"	"	2d "
57	"	"	3d "
63	"	"	4th "
72	"	"	5th "
85	"	"	above 5th.

Springs and tacks, not exceeding 16 oz. 5 cents per 1000.

" exceeding " 5 cts. per lb.

Squares, of iron or steel, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Ditto, of wood, 30 cents on ditto.

Steel, 150 cents per 112 lbs.

Steelyards, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Sugar, loaf, 12 cents per lb. prohibition except by smuggling.)

" lump, 10 cents per do.

" Muscovado, 3 cents per do.—Foreign cost 1½ to 3 cents, white clayed or powdered, 4 cents per do.

Suspenders, leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Swords and sword blades, $3 on eveay $10 of the cost.

Teas, Bohea, 12 cents per lb.; after 31st Dec. 1831, 4 cents.

Souchong, 25	"	"	10
Peco Souchong,	"	"	"
Other black,	"	"	"
Imperial, 50	"	"	"
Gunpowder,	"	"	"
Gorree	"	"	"
Hyson, 40	"	"	16
Young Hyson,	"	"	"
Hyson Skin, 28	"	"	12
Other Green,	"	"	"

Toys, of wood, 30 cts. on every dol. of the cost, (tax on the amusements of children.)

Traces, leather, 30 cents on ditto.

Tubs, of wood, 30 cents on ditto.

Twine, 5 cents per pound.

Umbrellas, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Vanilla beans, 30 cents on ditto.

Vessels of copper, 35 cents on ditto.

" of cast iron, not otherwise specified, 1½ cts. per pound.

Vices, for smiths and others, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Vitriol, blue, or Roman, 4 cents per lb.

" oil of, 3 cents per lb.

Wafers, 30 cts. on every dollar of the cost.

Warming pans, copper, 35 cents on ditto, (tax on the comforts of the sick.)

Whips, 30 cts. on every dollar of the cost.

White lead, dry or ground in oil, 5 cents per lb.

Whiting, 1 cent per pound.

Window blinds, of reed or wood, 30 cents on ditto.

Wire, for bonnets, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

" iron or steel, exceeding No. 14, 6 cts. per pound.

" not exceeding No. 14, 10 cts. per lb.

Wood screws, 40 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Wood, all manufactures of, not specifically enumerated, 30 cts. on ditto.

Wool, [illegible] additional duty of fifty cents on every dollar of the cost.

" all manufactures of wool, *except flannels and baizes,* which cost 33⅓ cts. per square yard, or less, and which are worn chiefly by working people, 15 cts. per square yard, which, upon the cheapest sort, such as costs for instance, 10 cents, is 140 cents on every dollar of the cost.

" all manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except blankets, hosiery, mits, gloves, and bindings, which pay 35 cents on every dollar of the cost, worsted stuff goods, which pay 25, bombazines, which pay 33⅓ caps, which pay 30, and carpeting, which pays 70 cts. per square yard for Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton, 40 cts. for Venetian and Ingrain, and 32 cts. for all other kinds,) such as flannels, baizes, coatings, cloths, shawls, swansdown, and Valencia vestings, kerseymeres, habit cloths, &c., which cost above 33⅓ cents, and not exceeding 50 cents per square yard, and *all flannel and baizes* costing any price below 33⅓ cents, 22½ cents per square yard.

" on all costing from 100 to 250 cents per square yard, 112½ cents per square yard.

" on all costing from $2 50 to $4 per square yard, 180 cts. per square yard.

These duties range from 45 cents on every dollar of the cost, to 225 cents, and fall heaviest on the cheapest goods, so that the laboring people are the most heavily taxed. Broadcloths and other articles, which cost upwards of $4 per square yard, pay only 50 cts. on every dollar of the cost.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The Union Party of South Carolina propose to call a Southern Convention, to deliberate on what is the proper and most suitable mode to obtain a redress of our grievances, to remove the oppression of the Tariff, and restore the government to its legitimate sphere of action, and rescue the constitution from immolation upon the altar of federal ambition. If this Convention is designed to produce union and concerted action among those who feel the burdens of the Tariff, we doubt not it may effect much good. Whatever course may be determined on, it should be such an one as will insure the hearty co-operation of the Plantation States. Seperate action may prove fruitless and unavailing—concerted resistance (peaceable and quiet resistance, no measures of violence) we have no doubt will effect a speedy triumph for the Republicans of the South. Let the whole South, with an undivided front, shew the majority in Congress that they WILL NOT submit to this onerous and unjust system of exactions, and we have no doubt the laws will be brought down to the revenue point; and we shall hear no more of distributing the surplus, throwing it into the sea, &c. Neither will we see the "million of musket bearing freemen," promised by H. Niles, to nullify us, because we cannot afford longer to keep up the system of bounties. The North cannot do without the South. Where would she find a market for the immense quantity of manufactures which are now consumed in the South. She cannot compete with England in foreign markets, and therefore *she is dependent upon the South for a market.* The South is an immense consumer of northern productions. Cut off the North and East from the Southern market, and they will be ruined. Then why should they madly urge us on to commit some rash deed! Would it not be the part of wisdom to accept a Tariff of Revenue?—which we humbly conceive would afford ample protection to the manufacturing interest. Nine or ten millions annually in the shape of protection is a vast sum, and ought to satisfy the most craving of the crew. It has been said in the North, let them (the Southern States) go—we can do without them. This is a silly bravado—We should like to know where they would find so good a market for the millions of their manufactures which are now consumed in the South. Be this as it may, the South could do equally well without the North. If we look at the tables of exports we can readily see the source of that wealth which is now flowing "north of the Tweed"—perverted from its natural channel by the operation of the system of sectional bounties now practised by the federal government. Remove the restrictions from commerce, and as certain as the tides ebb and flow will our exports return "us" an equivalent, which is paid as protection to manufacturing capital.—Should disunion ever take place, we shall then see where the greatest degree of evil will be felt. *Oxford Examiner.*

OUT WITH IT.

We have just learned that Mr. Barbour has promptly responded to the call of the Shocco Meeting, giving his opinions upon the great questions which agitate the nation. This reply, in justice to Mr. Barbour and his friends, ought to be published forthwith. It may be intended to wait for Mr. Van Buren's response—If so, we verily believe the public may be content to wait, at least until after the election. We repeat the opinion, that justice [illegible] of Judge B's letter—and we [illegible] believe it will be withheld. We have good authority for saying that the Judge denies nullification to be the "rightful remedy" for southern wrongs. After this will the editors of the Fayetteville Journal consider their 'charge' answered, and acknowledged themselves in error; or will they continue to sing chorus to the airs of "the organ of the Van Buren party in this State," and pronounce all those who have the "effrontery" to hold fast to their principles in despite of the party screws. as traitors and enemies of liberty. It is indeed amusing to hear the editor of the "organ" talk about his principles and patriotism, and the treachery and effrontery of others! This is the very consummation of political impudence.

ib.

FROM THE TIMES AND GAZETTE.

THE TURF.

Great Match Races for $5000, each aside.

It will be seen by the extracts below that the challenge recently given by Col. James B. Richardson to run, Bertrand, Jr. and Little Venus, against Andrew and Bonnetts of Blue, has been accepted by Col. W. R. Johnson, and that the race will be run over the Columbia course the 23rd and 24th of January, 1833.

Extract of a letter from Col. Johnson to Col. P. M. Butler dated Petersburg, Va. Aug. 16, 1832:

Dear Sir.—I have just received your favor of the 29th July, enclosing Gov. J. B. Richardson's challenge to run Little Venus and Bertrand, jr. against Bonnets of Blue and Andrew, and herein forward you my acceptance, (as also your request to change the place of running to Columbia which I hereby authorize you to do if the Gov. is willing) the time I leave to him.

Extract from Col. J. B. Richardson's letter to the same, dated Sand-Hills, Aug. 24, 1832.

Dear Sir.—I received yours of the 20th and enclosed Col. W. R. Johnson's acceptance of my challenge. In accordance with the wishes of many of my friends, the race will be run at Columbia, as follows, Little Venus will run her match with Bonnetts O'Blue, on Wednesday the 23rd day of January, 1833. Bertrand, jr. will run his match with Andrew on Thursday 24th Jan. 1833, carrying 100 pounds, each for $5000. One half forfeit.

A man named Hog, being condemned for murder, by lord Bacon, humbly implored his mercy by a little illtimed wit, observing it not unlikely he might be a distant relation from the similarity of their names." "No, no," said his lordship, "that can never be; at any rate Hog is not Bacon till it is hanged, so you must be hung before you can claim kindred with me."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

A happy Family.—There is now living in St. Peters Parish, a widow lady whose locks are silvered by age, but whose placid countenance almost tempts the stranger to contradict the universal application of the sentiment "man is born to trouble."—That lady is Mrs. Sarah Lawton. The sixth day of last February was the anniversary of her birth, and 77 years had then rolled by, leaving upon her recollection scenes of plasure to cheer the pathway of declining age. The morn was ushered in by sun beams, reflected from the hoary frost, and the old lady whose pleasurable anticipations had not allowed an hour's "slumber to her eye lids" during the night, came forth in all the dignity of age, and smiled complaisance upon those who were making preparations for the feast. At an early hour the rattling of gigs and carriages, the neighing of horses, the running to and fro of servants, the frolics of the little boys and girls, the civilities of youthful companions, and the warm gratulations of those of maturer years, presented a scene of innocent gaiety; which even happy Mulberry Grove had ne'er before witnessed. This day had been long spoken of and the expected dinner was the theme of every table talk. With their best apparel and their happiest smiles, children and grand children and great grand children entered the habitation, and approaching the great arm chair, received the maternal kiss, and the maternal blessing.—She wept, and they wept, she smiled and they smiled, and the tear was the tear of love, and the smile, the smile of joy. And having gathered them all about her she said, "my children, I have long anticipated this day, with a fond wish to see you all before I die, and now I feel that it is a little heaven below," for already had her children and grand children been making the house resound with songs of Praise to Him, from whom all blessings flow; and she continued "the Lord has done wonders for me, he has given me a family eighty four in number, and what demands my highest gratitude, all my children and grand children who are grown, are professors of religion, and not one has ever disgraced his family, but all contribute to the happiness of my life. Even those who have married into my family, are also all religious except one, and religion is the only thing he wants. My eldest and my youngest sons are Ministers of the blessed Gospel, and two of my grand daughters are minister's wives; and till but lately, I had a son-in-law, who was also in the same holy calling. My family is healthy and happy, and they are almost all living near me. Oh! when I look at you all, my heart is full of gratitude to God, to think how I am blessed with children and grand children affectinate and dutiful, to comfort me in my declining years.—God bless you, my dear children."

She then directed a little stand to be brought to her, and upon it was placed a large family bible and a hymn book. Her eldest son, between 50 and 60 years of age read from the holy book, "and thou Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy fathers, and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind;" "if thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever." And from this text, he delivered with as much pathos as the interest of the occasion called for, an address that seemed to reach every heart, and to make every eye pour forth strems of love. His youthful brother closed the exercises with a feeling and impressive prayer. Soon after which the dinner was served up, and forty four sat down to the first table, all except one being professors of religion. The old lady's countenance told in a language more forcible than my pen can express the joy of her heart, as from the head of the table she surveyed her children, with the fond hope that all those would sit down with her at the Saviour's board to enjoy the new wine in her Father's kingdom. The younger part of this happy family then took the places their fathers and mothers vacated, and it was indeed calculated to fill the bosom with indescribable emotion, to see about forty boys and girls enjoy the birth day feast their aged grand mother had prepared for them. Doubtless the prayers she uttered for their future prosperity, emanated from her heart, as incense perfumed with the blood of the Lamb of God, and will be answered by her Heavenly Father, when she is silent in the grave yard where her departed pious husband already sleeps.

W. H. B.

From the English Penny Magazine.

BUFFALO HUNTING at THE CAPE.

The following incident in Buffalo hunting, which may serve as a specimen of this rough pastime, was related to me by a Dutch African farmer who had been an eye witness of the scene some fifteen years before. A party of Boors had gone out to Hunt a troop of Buffaloes, which were grazing in a piece of Marshy ground, interspersed with groves of yellow wood and mimosa trees, on the very same spot where the village of Somerset is now built. As they could not conveniently get within a shot of the game, without crossing part of the vale or marsh, which did not afford a safe passage for horses, they agreed to leave their steeds in charge of their Hottentot servants and to advance out on foot, thinking that if any one of the Buffaloes should turn upon them, it would be easy to escape by retreating across the quagmire, which, though passable for a man, would not support the heavy weight of a quadruped.—They advanced accordingly, and under cover of the bushes, approached the game with such advantage that the first volley brought down three of the fattest of the herd, and so severely wounded the great bull leader that he dropt on his knees, bellowing with pain. Thinking him mortally wounded, the foremost of the huntsmen issued from the covert, and began reloading his musket as he advanced to give him a finishing shot. But no sooner did the infuriated animal see his foe in front of him, than he sprang up and rushed headlong upon him. The man, throwing down his empty gun, fled towards the quagmire; but the savage beast was so close upon him that he despaired in escaping in that direction, and turning suddenly round a clump of copsewood, began to climb an old mimosa tree which stood at the one side of it. The raging beast, however, was too quick for him. Bounding forward with a roar, which my informant (who was of the party) described as being one of the most frightful sounds he ever heard, he caught the unfortunate man with his horns, just as he had nearly escaped his reach, aad tossed him in the air with such force that the body fell, dreadfully mangled, into a lofty cleft of the tree. The buffalo ran round the tree once or twice apparently looking for the man, until weakened with loss of blood he again sank on his knees. The rest of the party then, recovering from their confusion, came up and dispatched him, though too late to save their comrade, whose body was hanging in the tree quite dead.

MOUSTACHES.

"His tawny beard was th' equal grace,
Both of his wisdom and his face."

HUDIBRAS.

"What's them are things growing out of your upper lip, Mister?" asked a country Yankee of a coxcomb, whom he met the other day.

"Sar?" exclaimed the dandy, fiercely raising his rattan, and bristling up to the interrogator—"what business is that to you, sar?"

"Oh, no business of any consequence, to speak on," replied the Yankee—"I jest axed for information, not being much acquainted with them are things."

"Well, sar?" returned the gallant, angrily, "what if you aint acquainted with 'em? Must a fellow of your cloth have the impudence to question a gentleman of mine?"

Is that really your cloth, Mister, or is it the tailor's?" asked the countryman.

"The tailor's!" exclaimed the coxcomb fiercely—"what do you mean by that?—Do you intend to insinuate that I—Sdeath! sar, I'll not—"

"Well, I thought as much," returned the Yankee, carelessly sticking his hands into his breeches pocket, and standing stiff before the dandy—"I thought you never intended to pay for them."

'What is that to you whether I pay for them or not? Hav'nt I a right to manage as I please with my own tailor—to pay him or let it alone.'

'Why, Mister; that depends on what sort of a bargain you make. If your tailor agrees to let you cheat him, why, that's his look out, not mine. But you ha'nt told me yet what you call them are things on your upper lip.'

'Sar, you're an impertinent puppy, sar.'

'So I heard you say. Now father, he's got a tarryer dog—but he don't tarry much, I can tell you—he'll kill three rats in two seconds—but, as I was saying, father, he's got a tarryer dog, that's darn'd rough and hairy about the mouth—but, Lord! he aint a circumstance to you.—He'd cling his tail between his legs if he was to see you, and cry Tui! tui! and run to the end of the world without ever stopping. My gracious! how like the devil you do look with them are things."

'Look! why, sar, they are all the go now. There is no finished gentleman now but what wears moustaches.'

'Mustychers, do you call 'em? Well by hoky they are musty, and rusty too. They look very much like the latter end of our dogs tail, when he brushes it on the floor. Faugh! I would'nt touch 'em no more than—

'Touch 'em sar, if you offer to put a finger on them, I'll cane you within an inch of your life—I will, sar.'

'What, with that are switch, Mister? I should'nt mind it no more than I should an oatstraw.'

'Well, sar, touch my moustaches, and see if you don't get it.'

'Touch your mustychers; Why I'd as lieve touch two old chaws of tobacker that have jest been spit out. Touch 'em indeed! Why, Mister, I would'nt touch 'em with the tongs.—I can't conceive, for my life. what should induce any human critter to wear sich darned nasty, looking things as them.'

'Nasty looking! do you call 'em? Sar, you have no taste. Nasty looking, indeed! Why sar, they are all the admiration of the ladies.'

'Ladies! ha, ha, ha! Ladies. They must have a queer notion any how. But there are some women who are unaccountable fond of puppies and sitch like animals; and I've seen 'em fondle and kiss 'em, as if they were human critturres.—But, Lord! I don't see how any woman could ever let her lips come within gunshot of yours. Admiration of the ladies!'

'Do you question what I say, sar!'

'Why, Mister, I don't know what kind of ladies you have in the city here. But one thing, I can tell you—our country gals would'nt no more let you touch 'em than they would a toad—they're very particular what comes in contact with their lips. But, Mister, how in the name of hair and bristles do you eat? How do you go to work to get the vittles into your mouth, with them things hanging over it, like a hedge fence over a ditch! Do you eat meat and such like or do you live upon spoon vittles.'

'It's none of your business, sar, what I lives on. I board at seven dollars a week; and what I please, sar, and drink what I please.'

'Seven dollars a week! my gracious, we'd git board and washing and all, in the country for a dollar and a half, but I 'spose they charge you five dollars and a half extra for them are mustyches.—Faugh! I would'nt have 'em at the table for ten dollars.'

'D—n it! what a fool I am to stand here talking with a fellow of your cloth? Thus saying, the man with the moustaches his dandy switch, wheeled about, and walked on. He had gone but a few steps, when the yankee bawled after him—

'Hulloa! Mister—Dont you want a currycomb? I've got some real fine ones with teeth on both sides. They're bang up, I can tell you.'

'Curse on your currycombs and you too.'

'Don't swear, Mister—nor go off in a passion. I meant no offence in what I've said.—But I must declare you're the darn'dest ugly looking man in the face, I ever see in all my life.'

CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE.

An anecdote relating to the capture of the Guerriere has lately gone the rounds of the papers, which is stated to have been from an unquestionable source, and characteristic of the coolness, prudence, and superior skill of the gallant American commander. The anecdote is doubtless correct in each important particular, although we have often heard it related with some additions and slight variations, by a person who was on board the Constitution when the occurrence took place. His version was as follows:

The Guerriere was lying too. The Constitution was leisurely bearing down upon the enemy under her topsails—every man was at his respective station, and all on board were eager for the contest,—when the Guerriere commenced the action at long shot. Commodore Hull gave a peremptory order to his officers not to apply a single match until he gave the word.—In a few minutes a forty two pounder from the Guerriere took effect, and killed and wounded some of our brave tars. Lieut. Morris immediately left his station on the gun deck to report the same to the Commodore, and requsted permission to return the fire, as the men were very anxious to engage the enemy.

"Mr. Morris," was the Commodore's reply, "are you ready for action on the gun-deck." "Yes, sir."

"Well keep so—but do'nt let a gun be fired till I give the word."

In a few moments Mr. Morris again appeared and stated that he could with difficulty restrain the men from giving the enemy a broadside, so anxious were they to commence the engagement.

"Morris," reiterated the Commodore, intently gazing on the English frigate, "are you ready for action on the gun-deck?"

Yes, sir—and it is impossible for me any longer to restrain the men from firing on the foe. Their passions are wrought up to the highest possible pitch of excitement.—Several of our bravest seamen are already killed and wounded—

"Keep cool, Mr. Morris keep cool.—See all prepared and do not suffer a gun to be fired till I give the word.

The gallant Lieutenant went below. In a few minutes, the vessels having neared each other to within pistol shot distance, Morris was sent for to appear on the quarter deck.

"Are you all ready for action, Mr. Morris," again demanded the Commodore."

"We are all ready, sir—and the men are uttering horrid imprecations because they are not suffered to return the fire of the enemy."

"FIRE then, in God's name!" shouted the Commodore in a voice of thunder.

It is added, that he wore at the time a pair of nankeen TIGHTS—and he accompanied this SOUL CHEERING order with such a tremendous stamp on the deck with his right foot, that the unfortunate pantaloons were *split open from the knee to the waistband.*

The conduct of Dacres, before and during the action, was such as might have been expected from a brave and generous enemy. Mr. Reed, a young man belonging Brewster, Mass. at present a respectable ship-master out of Boston, had been pressed on board the Guerriere a few weeks previous to the engagement. Several other American seamen were also on board. When the Constitution was bearing down in such gallant style, and it became evident that a severe action with an *American* frigate was inevitable, young Reed left his station and proceeded to the quarter-deck, and resputfully but firmly represented to Capt. Dacres. that he was an American citizen, who had been unjustly detained on board the English frigate; that he had hitherto faithfully performed the duties which were assigned him; and that it could not reasonably be expected he would fight against his countrymen; he therefore begged leave to decline the honor of participating in the engagement.

The English Captain frankly told him that he appreciated his patriotic feelings; that he did not wish the Americans on board to use arms against their country men; and he subsequently ordered them all into the cock-pit, to render assistance to the surgeon, if it should be necessary. Reed left the spar-deck after the Guerriere had commenced the action. Several shot were known to have taken effect, but the Constitution had not yet fired a gun: much to the amusement of the British tars, who predicted that the enemy would be taken without any resistance, with the exception of a veteran man-of-war's man, who was in the battle of Nile, & gruffly observed, with a significant shake of the head—"That d——d Yankee knows what he's about."

A few moments passed away, and the Constitution poured in her tremendous broad-side; every gun was double shotted and well pointed; and the effect which it had on the enemy can hardly be conceived. Mis-timed jests and jeers at the imperturable, but *harmless* Yankees, gave place to the groans of the wounded and dying; and sixteen poor mutilated wretches were tumbled down into the cock-pit," from the effects of the first broad-side!

Dacres fought as long as a spar was standing and a gun could be brought to bear upon the enemy: but when his masts were completely swept away, his officers and men mostly killed and wounded, encumbering the decks; while the scuppers were streaming with gore; when the Guerriere, which a few hours before was justly considered one of the most splendid specimens of naval architecture which belonged to the British navy, lay on the water an unsightly, unmanageable mass; when he had no longer the stump of a mast left from which to display the proud flag of his country, the gallant Briton began to think that he had got into an *ugly scrape*, from which he could not possibly extricate himself. He could no longer oppose even a feeble resistance to his more fortunate foe?

Capt. Hull sent an officer to take possession of the Guerriere. When he arrived along-side, he demanded of the commander of the English frigate, if he had struck.

Dacres was extremely reluctant to make this concession in plain terms, but with a shrewdness which would have done honor to a YANKEE, endeavored to evade the question.

"I do not know that it would be prudent to continue the engagement any longer," said he.

"Do I understand you to say that you have struck?" inquired the American Lieutenant.

"Not precisely," returned Dacres; "but I don't know that it would be worth while to fight any longer.'

"If you think it advisable, I will return aboard,' replied the Yankee, "and we will resume the engagement.'

"Why, I am pretty much *hors du combat* already,' said Dacres—"I have hardly men enough left to work a gun, and my ship is in a sinking condition.'

"I wish to know, sir,' peremptorily demanded the Amercian officer,—"whether I am to consider you as a prisoner of war, or an enemy. I have no time for further parley.

"I believe there is now no alternative. If I could fight longer I would with pleasure; but I—must—surrender—myself—a *prisoner of war*!"—Exeter News Letter.

Jack of all Trades.—The following singular advertisement actually appeared recently in the Pottery Gazette: James Scott, whitesmith, gardener, fishmonger, schoolmaster, and Watchman; teeth drawn occasionally; shoemaker, chapel clerk, crier of the town, running footman, Town hall, letter carrier, blower, keeper, of the of the clock, toller of the eight o'clock bell, waiter and bill poster, in bucket maker to the Protector Fire-office, street singer, assistant to a Staffordshire potter, lamp lighter to the dancing master, sheriff's deputy, ringer of the market bell, toll taker to the bailiff of the hundred, and deliverer of the fair standings, returns his most grateful acknowledgements, to the inhabitants of Stoke for the many favors already received, and begs to assure them that it shall be his constant study to merit their patronage.—N. B. A childs caul for sale.

Liverpool Times.

A DIFFICULTY.

Col. Drayton in his late address to his constituents, acknowleuges that the new Tariff Bill retains the "*protective principle*;" that it still retains no small portion of its ancient defects, and that it still requires great and radical improvements." He also says, "upon the floor of the Hodse of Representatives, I repeated what I had before often stated, both there and elsewhere, that in my opinion, the Protective Tariff was UNCONSTITUTIONAL, UNEQUAL and OPPRESSIVE," yet strange to tell Col. Drayton actually voted for a bill which he admits to contain principles, which are "*unconstitutional, uneqnal* and *oppresstve.*" When we recollect that members of Congress are sworn to support the constitution, this singular conduct of Colonel Drayton appears still more unaccountable! A member of Congress knowingly and wilfully to sanction by his vote a violatiou of that instrument which he has solemnly sworn to defend and support inviolate! We can perceive no rational excuse for such an act either in morals or honest politics.

Oxford Examiner.

PROSPECTS OF MR. CLAY.

Any one at a distance might suppose, from the number and tone of the Clay newspapers and the parade of public meetings, that Mr. Clay had a strong party in North Carolina. How stands the facts? At the last election Mr. Adams received little more than one-fourth of the polled. As an evidence of Mr. Clay's falling off, we will state that Adams received in Granville county upwards of 160 votes, and we shall be deceived if Mr. Clay receives *thirty!*

We recently heard a distinguished supporter of Mr. Van Buren express a wish that the Clay party might succeed in getting up a ticket, as he then had hopes of beating the Barbour party. We begin to suspect that he will be partly gratified. We will, however, whisper an opinion in his ear, and that is, that the Barbour party will beat both opponents—and if the screws of party were taken away, we would double them both.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST. CAROLINIAN.

Sir:

In looking over the Journal of the 24th inst. I was not a little amused, on perusing a piece, under the Editorial head, cautioning the citizens to "BEWARE." He advises his friends, for their own quiet, and all others, not to sign a memorial to Congress, requiring the Tariff laws to be modified, unless it contained a clause expressly renouncing nullification, and the Editor of the Journal gravely tells his friends that nullification is treason. In the name of common sense, what has a memorial to Congress, praying a modification of the Tariff laws, to do with nullification and treason. Mr. Bingham well knows, that in the most despotic Governments in Europe the people are allowed to petition, for a redress of grievances, and, yet, in this free & enlightened government, he calls on the freemen of North Carolina, not to sign a memorial calling upon Congress to lighten their burthens. The logic, he makes use of for that purpose, is so vague and so unconnected with the memorial that it is not sufficient to frighten, even, old women and children from signing it. It is evident, that it is the opposition offered to every project, brought forward, for the good of the State, by the illiberal and narrow minded, similar to the above, that has kept North Carolina (with her great resources,) so far behind her sister States in wealth, education and internal improvements of every description. But I hope the time has arrived when the freemen of North Carolina will be no longer gulled by Clay men, Tariffites and others, void of patriotism and love of country; who would willingly heap burthens upon them, instead of relieving their distresses. A PLANTER OF ROWAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Anti-Nullification Meeting in HILLSBOROUGH.

MR. CRAIGE:

I here send you a piece taken from the STAR, signed "ORANGE" which gives a full account of a meeting held in Hillsboro' during the week of Superior Court, for the purpose of "denouncing nullification." This communication, is said to be from the pen of one of the first men in the State, and who was an eye witness of the scene.

From all we can learn there is not a single "nullifier" in all Orange county, and yet with all the exertions that could be made to get up the meeting only 134 men attended. ORANGE county is the largest in the State, and contains a population of 24 or 25 thousand souls; besides, this it was during the week of the Superior Court and the Town was full of people from every part of the county, and many persons from other counties,—and, yet under all these circumstances, only 134 freemen, were found willing to go into the Court-House, to denounce nullification!—How is this to be explained? No body in favour of nullification, and yet no body, or but very few, willing to denounce it. The reason is given by "ORANGE," and more fully from other sources. The Pree-men of ORANGE, tho' not in favour of nullification, yet did not feel themselves justified to denounce their sister State of South Carolina, *who is realy fighting the battles of the whole* South merely because she is doing it in an improper way.

It is said, that one of the men who got up the meeting in Orange, applied to a sturdy old Jackson man to attend, and give his countenance to the proceedings.—The Jackson man, said no, I will not attend! why? asked the other,—are you a nullifier?—No, I am no nullifier, nor will I ever be one;—but I am against the Tariff, and the people of South Carolina are against the Tariff, and why shall we denounce them merely because we differ with them as to the proper means to get rid of the evil? I think that such a proceeding will do more harm than good;—it will not deter South Carolina from her course, and it will be saying to the Tariff party at the North, keep on, we will support you."

Truly,—I think there is much force in this. If the people of South Carolina, have made up their minds to call a Convention and declare the Tariff laws unconstitutional, they will not be frightened from doing so by a few meetings in North Carolina, denouncing nullification: So, that it can have no effect on South Carolina; but will it not have some effect at the north?—will, it not be holding out encouragement to the Tariff men to stand firm and not yield an inch?

I can say, with the Orange Jackson man, that I am no nullifier, and never expect to be,—but I am decidedly opposed to the Tariff, and believe that the only way to induce the Tariff men in Congress to give way is to let them see that we are united among ourselves, and, not to give them encouragement to hold on, by denouncing those who differ with us only as to the proper way to obtain redress.

South Carolina is her own judge;—if she chooses to resort to nullification, we are not bound to follow her,—nor, can we stop her;—all that we can do is to take care of our own course,—and that we will do.

ANTI-TARIFF.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Hillsboro' Anti-Nullification Meeting.

No official account of the proceedings of this meeting has yet reached us. In the absence of such an account, the following article upon the subject, from a gentleman of the highest respectability, will probably be interesting to many of our readers:

Messrs. Editors,—During the session of the County Court of Orange in August, public notice was given that a meeting would be held in Hillsborough, during the session of the Superior Court, to take into consideration the much debated subject of Nullification, and (as a subsequent advertisement in the Recorder worded it) to put a veto upon that doctrine. The avowed object of the meeting thus being, not to call forth a fair expression of public sentiment, but, by the medium of a public meeting, to give consistency and authority to the opposition entertained by individuals to that doctrine, it was zealously furthered by those whose views accorded with the object proposed, and, of course, was not forwarded by any who were either Nullifiers or who were averse to the denunciation of the doctrine. Accordingly on the Wednesday of our Superior Court, when the town was much crowded by persons attendant on the Court and others, the meeting was convened, &, as the world will doubtless be informed, a *large* and respectable concourse of freemen attended it. How large this concourse was, it may be as well to ascertain at once, as this word *large* is greatly in vogue on such occasions, and susceptible of very convenient interpretations. Out of a population then, consisting of some 25,000, by means of public notices, newspaper advertisements, and individual efforts, a meeting was convened consisting of one hundred and thirty-four freemen, as was clearly ascertained by an accurate tale on the first contested resolution. A distinguished gentleman was placed in the Chair, well known for his hostility to the election of Genl. Jackson, and for his opinions in favor of a protective Tariff. A gentleman was chosen Secretary, known likewise to have been uniformly inimimical to the election of Genl. Jackson, and all the strength of the Clay and Tariff party was found in the ranks of the attending members of the meeting. A resolution declarative of the professed object of the meeting, to wit: the denunciation of the Nullifiers, was of course adopted, and no doubt the world will be edified with the annunciation that this resolution was adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice. So far every thing went on very well. The Clay men, the Tariff men and some fifty or sixty anti-tariff men out of the thousands which our county could bring forward on any emergency requiring it, joined like brothers in maledictions upon our hot blooded neighbours of S. Carolina; but when the misguided anti-tariffites who had been induced to enter into this unnatural league, by the hope of drawing their associates in turn into a denunciation of the Tariff, began to make their demonstrations, then the elements of discord began to work, and the natural principles of repulsion to prevail over the ill assorted union. The second resolution, denouncing the Tariff as unequal and oppressive, was warmly and eloquently opposed, and as eloquently, though, not as consistently, advocated by some of the anti-tariffites, who had just emptied the vials of their wrath on the poor Nullifiers. A vote connected with the subject having shown that the anti-tariffites had a majority of six (70 to 64) out of this *large* meeting, much disappointment of feeling seemed to prevail amongst the other party, and if it be respectful to intimate the fact, not a little uproar and confusion. Both parties were now disconcerted—the one, that they were in a minority,—the other that they had so small a majority, and before the question was taken all joined in a vote to adjourn, being again divided as to the day they should meet again.

I am no Nullifier, Messrs. Editors. I think the measure an inefficient one, if it be designed as remedial, and disingenuous, if it be proposed as a measure of resistance. I should myself prefer replying to those who insisted on my submission to an unjust and oppressive law, in terms about which there could be no mystification and no mistake. I would say "I can't and I shan't;" but when those who maintain the same great principle with myself, have adopted a remedy for our common wrongs, which they are willing to maintain with their fortunes and their lives, I cannot conceive it to be my part to desist from the prosecution of my own remedy, till I have lent a hand to the oppressor to aid him in putting down my too precipitate brother. My energies are to be husbanded for the struggle with our giant adversary; not to be expended in unnatural attempts to crush a fellow sufferer, already contending with fearful odds. Such are my views on this interesting subject, and I rejoice that my fellow-citizens of Orange have not been induced generally to countenance the injudicious policy I have been reprobating.

I do not wish it to be inferred from what I have said, that the people of Orange favor Nullification. This would be far from the truth. But I have thought, and the result of this late herterogeneous meeting seems to confirm the idea, that the citizens of Orange county will wait calmly the issue of the approaching collision between South Carolina and the General Government; and if that extremity, to which the oppressions of a tyrannical majority are hurrying us, should arrive, they will not be found with arms in their hands to be directed against their brothers in interests and sufferings.

ORANGE.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

OCT. 1, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

PHILIP P. BARBOUR

OF VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of Delegates of the friends of Jackson and Barbour, at Charlotte, at August Court, the Delegates from Cabarrus County, appointed the following persons a committee of vigilance and correspondence for that County, viz: Maj. Ibzan Cannon, Maj. John Still, Col. Daniel Coleman, Col. George Barnhardt and Levi Hope, Esq.

THE CONTRAST.

We have *heard* of the prosperity of the NORTH, and we see the distresses of the SOUTH.—We have seen the contrast drawn by able hands, but they were from the South; perhaps the picture drawn by a Northern man will be more acceptable to the Tariffites among us.—They shall have it.

In the year 1828 a large Tariff meeting was held in Albany, New-York; MARTIN VAN BUREN attended it, and made a speech, in which he contrasted the condition of New York with that of the South:

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE."

In the course of his speech he said:—"the attentive observer could witness throughout the State (New-York) the smiles of prosperity and plenty. Is this, he asked, a picture of imagination, or is it reality? Gratifying, consoling, heart-cheering reality. He put it to the knowledge and observation of every man, who heard him, whether there was any thing more certain, than that there was no spot on God's earth, more prosperous and happy than the State of New-York.

"NOW LOOK AT THIS."

He continued. "If there was a citizen of the State, who doubted it, let him travel and he will be convinced of his error;—*And if he can desire to witness a picture of the reverse, let him pass through the Southern States, of which too much has been said, and if he did not return satisfied with the superior prosperity of his own State, he (Mr. Van Buren) would acknowledge his want of capacity to judge in this matter.*" It will be recollected, *Mr. Van Buren*, had been *travelling*: he had no great while before, travelled into Georgia, and seen at least four of the Southern States. It was after this journey, he voted for the Tariff of 1828, to make the north still more prosperous, at the expense of the South. He saw our condition with his own eyes, and yet he voted for a MEASURE to make it worse;—and, now, we are respectfully invited to vote for him.

Federalism, a new Plan. The old Federal party are making the most indefatigable exertions to spread their pernicious doctrines. Having been detected in all their old ways, they have resorted to another plan. They know the great body of the people are opposed to the Tariff, and equally so to violent measures to get rid of it. They are in favor of the Tariff, but *in order to* make their plan succeed, they too pretend to be opposed to it, but they take care at the same time *to denounce* all those who are in favor of taking *a moderate stand* against the system, as being in favor of *violent* measures. They hope in this way, to blindfold the people, while they can palm off upon them their old Federal notions. They have been at work in this county, and in several others that we know of. We have exposed some of them, and we fear, we will shortly be under the necessity of exposing others.

MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER.

The "Pendleton Messenger," of the 15th inst., contains a correspondence between Gov. HAMILTON, and MR. CALHOUN, on the subject of the relation between a *State* and the *General Government.* Mr. Calhoun's letter is very long, and, so far as we can judge from a hasty glance at it, written with very great ability. Gov. Hamilton, says of it,—that Mr. Calhoun has presented the subject "in a light approaching as nearly to demonstration as any subject which belongs to moral, and not mathematical reasoning, will permit."

As soon as we get through with publishing the acts of Congress, we propose laying this able production before our readers, and if any answers appear to it, we will select the ablest and best written one, and also give it to our readers, that they may see both sides, and judge for themselves.

We have received letters from the counties of *Burke, Buncombe* and *Rutherford*, which speak in the most confident terms of the success of the Jackson and Barbour ticket, in those counties.

Jackson's loss.—We understand that at a collection of about 120 persons, recently, at Capt. Pelt's muster ground, in Cabarrus county, there were only about 3 men for Clay;—all the rest were for Jackson.

We regret the determination of the Editor of the Banner of the Constitution, not to publish his "Monthly Journal of Political Economy." Such a work is a great *desideratum*, in this Country. Political Economy is a subject, which is too little understood.

Friday the 21st ult., was the day fixed upon, by the call session of the Logislature of Tennessee, for the purpose of electing a Senator in place of Mr Grundy whose term of service has expired.—Mr. Grundy and the Hon. John H. Eaton were candidates. We have not heard the result.

The following "*way to oppose the Tariff*" we copy from the Oxford Examiner for the especial benefit of some of our Tariff friends in the West. Wince ye "*canting hypocrites,*" who are attempting to palm off your "*flummery*" upon the people. *They will understand you, mark it.*

"*The way to oppose the Tariff.*—If an anti-tariff meeting be called, attend it, and kick up a row, pronounce those who participate in the proceedings to be nullifiers, disunionists and traitors.

Take especial care to traduce and vilify every candidate for public favor, who declares himself in favor of State Rights and Southern principles.

If you are referred to the principles avowed and practiced in '98, '99, call Jefferson a fool, Madison a knave, and set forth your own construction of Jefferson's resolutions and Madison's report.

If the name of a distinguished southern patriot be presented to the people for the second office in their gift, declare all his friends are opposed to Jackson, friendly to Calhoun and Clay, nullifiers and 'speckled politicians.'

Hold frequent meetings to denounce southern men and southern measures.

Do these things and you will soon receive an *anti*——Tariff diploma, manufactured at Hartford, and ornamented with a black cockade."

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

The two Tariff papers in this place, came out last week, and seriously admonished the people against signing the *memorial* to Congress asking for a reduction of the Tariff taxes;—in order, that our readers, out of the county may see, the *memorial* that is so much objected to by these men, we will here lay it before them. Our readers in the County will have an opportunity of seeing the memorial, and the address of the Committee of Ten, in the hands of the Committees of Five.—The memorial is in the following words, *to wit*:

The Memorial of the Freemen of Rowan County, in the State of N. Carolina, to the Honorable Congress of the U. S. most respectfully represents:—

THAT the constitutions of the U. S., and of our own state, secure to us the right to petition for redress of grievances, whenever we feel oppressed—In the exercise of this right, we present ourselves before your honorable body to complain of the unequal, and unjust operation of the acts of Congress, usually called the *Tariff* acts.

We believe that the sole object of government is to promote the happiness of the people under it,—not of a part, but of the whole people. To enable the government to do this, the people are always willing to contribute a portion of their earnings for its support; but, when the government, collects more taxes out of the pockets of the people, than what is reasonably necessary for its support, that instant it departs from its duty, it oversteps its limits, and becomes unjust, and oppressive.

If this principle be right, and we believe that no Republican, will deny it, then it must follow that Congress is acting unjust, in collecting off of the people, annually from twelve to fourteen millions of dollars more than what is wanted for the legitimate expenses of the government.

It is now well understood, if our government is conducted with proper economy, that *Ten* millions of Dollars per year, is more than sufficient to meet all necessary expenditures. Why, then, will Congress, by a System of Tariff taxation, go on every year to collect from the hard earnings of the people, at the lowest estimate twenty two millions of dollars?—We think it unjust, and oppressive and we therefore exercise the right of freemen to complain of it.

In the next place, we complain, that these taxes are unjust and oppressive, not only because they are not needed for the support of government, but likewise, because they fall unequally on different parts of the country.

It is now evident, that the main burthen of the Tariff system of taxation falls on the Southern or planting states:—According to a document furnished by order of your own Honorable body, it appears that the whole of the domestic exports from the country, per annum, amount to about 50 millions of dollars;—of this amount, the Southern States, furnish about 37 millions; and the rest of the States only about 13 millions, that is, the Southern States, comprising only about one third of the population of the Country, actually export to foreign countries, nearly *three fourths* of the whole amount of domestic growth and production; while the other States, comprising about two thirds of the population only furnish about one fourth of the exports, and, yet the South is going down hill, growing poorer and poorer, while the Tariff *States*, are increasing in prosperity, and daily growing richer, and richer.

How is this to be accounted for? We answer, that it is in consequence of the "protective system," which enables the people of the Tariff States, to *substitute* themselves in place of the South, and to appropriate to their own uses, the fruits of Southern labor. This system forces the Southern people to buy *Northern* manufactures, in many instances, at prices double as high as the same articles could be had for, if the Tariff was down to a revenue point:—By cutting up our trade, it also forces the Southern people to take less prices for their staples, than could be had if trade was left free.

In the third place, we object to the present *Tariff acts*, because we believe them to be in violation of the Federal Constitution. That Congress have the right to lay taxes for the support of government, no one will deny, but we do deny that they have the power to impose taxes on one class of citizens, for the purpose of enriching another.

When the free people of the several sovereign States of this confederacy, adopted the Constitution, they never dreamt that they were giving power to Congress, to tax the farmers, mechanics, and other laborers, for the purpose of distributing bounties to the class of manufacturers.

Why should the manufacturers be more favored than the farmers and mechanics?

Congress has nothing of its own:—all belongs to the people, and therefore, it is impossible for Congress to give bounties to one class of people, without taking the precise amount from other classes. We believe that Congress have no right under the Constitution to do this but that we all have equal rights and should receive equal protection.

In the next place, we object to this system because, by its great injustice, it has a tendency to weaken the attachment of the people to the Union. We yield to none in our sincere, and ardent attachment to the Union of these States. We would consider the dissolution of this Union, as one of the greatest evils that could befall us—*next to the loss of our liberties*, and we deprecate every encroachment, whether on the part of Congress, or of the States, that goes to weaken the Union.

We sincerely believe that the only way to preserve, and maintain the Union, is for the States on the one hand, and the Federal Government on the other, each to keep within the limits of their respective powers, and neither to encroach on the rights of the other.

We believe that Congress oversteps its limits, when they undertake to regulate the labor of the people, when they tax every other class of citizens for the avowed purpose of enabling the manufacturers to make greater profits, and grow richer.

We therefore, the Freemen of Rowan, for the sake of the Union, of justice, and of equal rights, most respectfully ask your honorable body to take these matters under your deliberate consideration, and so to reduce the Tariff taxes, as only to raise what sums may be needful, and necessary for the support of Government,—also that, you will so change the objects of taxation, as to make the taxes light on the necessaries of life, such as salt, sugar, iron, nails, cotton and woollen goods of course and midling qualities, these being articles mostly used by the great mass of the people;—and that so far as may be needed for revenue, to impose the duties on such articles as wines, silks, and sattins, jewelry and, generally, the luxuries of life, these being articles that no person is compelled to use; and whoever use them will do so voluntarily, and therefore have no cause to complain.

With our most fervent wishes for the general happiness and prosperity of our Country, and for the perpetuation of our *Union*, we, as in duty bound, will every pray, &c.

The following remarks, from "the *Banner of the Constitution,*" of the 19th Sept. published in Philadelphia, will show that there are yet some men at the North, who have an idea of "*constitutional restraint.*"

[EDITOR W. CAR.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Coercive Power of the Federal Government.

The extreme ignorance which prevails, North of the Potomac, in reference to the principles of our Constitution, is shewn in nothing more palpably than in the common conversations of the day, which relate to the course which the Executive Government should pursue, in fulfilment of that injunction which declares that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," in case South Carolina should pronounce the Protective Tariff Laws null and void within her limits. There are some people who suppose that the President could send an army or navy against that State, upon his own responsibility, or call out the militia, without the authority of Congress. But let us hear what the Constitution says on this subject:

"Congress shall have power—To provide for calling forth the militia *to execute the laws of the Union*, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

Here it is manifest that Congress *alone* has power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; and that, consequently, the President could not move in the matter, without the authority of that body. It would seem, also, that no species of military force could be employed, *to execute the laws*, but that of the militia.

In the Convention which formed the Constitution, Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, offered, on the 15th June, 1787, a set of propositions as to the formation and powers of the new Government, amongst which was one in the following words:

"And if *any State*, or any body of men in any State, shall oppose or prevent the carrying into execution such acts or treaties, the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth *the powers of the Confederated States*, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compel an obedience to such acts, or an observance of such treaties."

These propositions were referred, on the same day, to a Committee of the Whole, the Chairman of which, on the 19th of June, reported—

"That the Committee, having spent some time in the consideration of the propositions submitted to the House by the Hon. Mr. Patterson, and of the resolutions heretofore reported from a Committee of the Whole [illegible] which had been to them referred, were prepared to report thereon, and had directed him to report to the House, that the Committee do not agree to the propositions offered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson; and that they again submit the resolutions formerly reported to the consideration of the House."

Amongst the resolutions thus reported, there was none recommending the employment of *force* to carry into execution the laws of the Federal Government; nor does there appear, in the Constitution, any reference whatever to any other military power than that of the militia.

Let us now suppose the case of a calling out of the militia to execute the laws in South Carolina. By the Constitution it is declared that to the States respectively is reserved the right of "appointment of the officers." Now, if the militia of South Carolina should be ordered out, it is clear that they would not obey.—We think it equally clear that the same result would happen if the militia was called out in any State South of Mason and Dixon's line.—There must be, amongst all the States possessing *a similar internal organization*, a fellowship of feeling, which would compel them, *nolens volens*, to make a common cause upon such an occasion.

Suppose Pennsylvania were called upon, would she obey? Her paltry interest in a few iron mines would certainly not be worth the sacrifices she would experience by a war.—But suppose she obeyed. Would her militia be permitted to march through Virginia and North Carolina? We apprehend not. They might go by water; but could they land? Not very easily, we think; but even if they could, Pennsylvania would not undertake this crusade alone. She would want help. Would the militia of New England obey? Unquestionably not.—They found constitutional authority sufficient to satisfy them, during the last war with England, that the Federal Government had no power to order the militia beyond the limits of the State, to repel the invasion of a *foreign enemy*; and surely they would not risk their fair fame before all the world, by marching against their *brethern*, for exercising the same right of strictly construing the Constitution, which they on that occasion displayed. Upon the whole, there are difficulties in the way of proceeding in such a business, which are not easily to be surmounted; and we would, therefore, recommend the Consolidation Party to look well before they leap. One false step may place affairs in such a posture as to render a retrograde movement impossible. That man must have lived to little purpose, who does not perceive that a Confederation of States can only be held together by the ties of friendship and mutual interest. An union founded on *force* is an impossible thing on this side of the Atlantic. To be sure, such a little State as Delaware might be swallowed up at a breakfast, by her overgrown neighbors; but so long as great interests are common to a number of contiguous States, it need never to be expected that they will permit themselves to be kept down as colonies or vassals. It is preposterous to think of it. The grand preservative principle of our Union was the veneration with which it has been so long regarded. It is too palpable to be denied, that that veneration has, of late years, been greatly lessened all through the Southern country; and we are fully of opinion that nothing can restore it, but a return of the Government to the plain and manifest import of the Constitution, which guaranties to every citizen the *freedom of employment*, as much as it does the *freedom of speech*.

The following is a table of the contents of the september number of the Sporting Magazine, the receipt of which, at this office, we mentioned in our last:

Memoir of Carolinian; Horses of olden times—Lee Boo; Performances of Florizel; Chorister's dam; American Wild Horses; Match against time; A visit to a Taylor; Letter from Eclipse at Cannons to his son King Fergus in Yorkshire; Veterinary—Turkish cure for founder in horses; Cure of Lockjaw in horses; Sketch of a true sportsman; Anecdotes of quarter Racing; Foxhounds; Detonating or Percussion Lock system; Prognostics of the weather; Poetry—Song, Washington Colt Club, sung at their anniversary dinner; Great leap; Deer Hunting at Berkeley springs, Va.; Rara avis in terris; Trap to catch vermin, (*with a cut*;) Change of plumage in game fowls;

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

List of winning horses, for 1831 and 2. Challenge—Bertrand, Jr. and Little Venus, against Andrew and Bonnets o'Blue; A fish in the pan—the great trotting match no match at all; Races in England—scale of betting, &c.; Sales of blooded stock; Broadrock races—corrected Tallahassee Jocky club, Officers, &c; Fall races over Central Course—notice of; Racing Calendar—Races at Georgetown, Ken.; Turf Register; American speed, bottom and blood,—none better; Pedigrees—of celebrated stallions imported before the Revolution; Of do. since the Revolution; Of distinguished imported mares; Of Medley and Shark, in full; Of Diomede and Citizen, in full; Of Sir Archy and Sir Harry, in full; Of the most distinguished of Sir Archey's get; Of American Eclipse in full; Of Sir Charles, in full; Of thirty stallions advertised in 1832, with their prices, &c. Of twelve stallions advertised in England, 18-26, with their prices; of several horses of the olden time, selected from the Maryland Gazette.

EMBELLISHMENT—*Portraiture of CAROLINIAN, engraved by Bannerman from an original painting.*

☞ *Persons desirous of seeing the work may be gratified, by calling at our office.*

Death of Brant.—The Western Mercury contains the following brief obituary notice:

Died, at the Mohawk village near Brentford, John, Brant, Esq. Cheif of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, and son of the gallant Chieftain, who distinguished himself so nobly in the revolutionary and late wars. Mr. Brant was an accomplished gentleman, and died sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintances of the first respectability.

The cause of the death of Chief is not mentioned. He was very generally known as meriting the character above given him; and his loss will be felt by many. He was educated in England. Most readers will remember his correspondence with the poet Campbell, in vindication of his father's memory from the charge of cruelty attached to it, in Gertrude of Wyoming. An attempt was made, but abandoned, to implicate Captain Brant as being consulted during the Morgan transaction, by the abductors. But it was found that he had nothing whatever to do with it. He has left behind him an unsullied an enviable reputation.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

It is related that soon after the late war an American ship arrived at Liverpool from N. Orleans; having on deck two or three of those apparently unwieldy Kentucky oars. Soon after she hauled into dock, a few visitors went on board, who prompted by an *inquisitorial* spirit not peculiar to Yankees, requested to know for what use they were constructed.

"They are used on board the boats which navigate the Mississippi and Ohio," said the Captain, "no other description of oars are ever used by Kentuckians."

"Indeed," exclaimed John Bull, at the same time vainly attempting to lift one end of the oar; "*It is no longer a wonder that Jackson flogged Packingham, if he was backed by fellows who could handle such oars as these!*"

MARRIED.

In Montgomery County on Sunday the 23rd Inst. Mr. Benjamin Smith to Miss Sarah Mosman.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY Sept. 29, 1832.

Bacon	8 to 9
Beef	2½ to 3½
Cotton in seed	2. 00
Do. clean	8,50 to 9,00
Corn	35
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	15 to 18
Salt	$1. 12½
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	16 to 18
Tallow	8 to 10
Flour	$3,50
Brandy	40
Whiskey	25 a 30
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lead	8 to 10
Wheat	55
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1½
Georgia do.	2 to 3½

FAYETTEVILLE, Sep. 18.

Brandy, Apple per gal.		50 to 55
Do Peach,		55 a 60
Bacon		8 a 8½
Corn		50 a 00
Cotton,	100lbs	8½ to 9
Flour		$4,25 to 5
Salt		70 to 75
Iron		4 50 to 5
Sugar, brown		8½ to 9½
Coffee		14½ to 15
Molasses		34 to 36
Flaxseed		$1,00 to 1,10
Wheat		80 to 82½
Whiskey		28 to 32

CHERAW Sep. 22, 1832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.		50
Apple		40	45
Bacon	lb.	8	8½
Cotton		8	8½
Corn	bush.	65	70
Coffee	lb.	16	18
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$5	$5 1-2
Molasses	gal.	37 1-2	40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.		75
Sugar		8	10
Whiskey	gal.	30	35
Wheat	bush.		75

CIRCUS.

MR. HARRINGTON

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rowan County, that his company of

Equestrian Performers

will be in Salisbury, during the week of the next Superior Court. They will perform every day of the Court. Particulars will be made known in hand-bills.

They will also perform at Mocksville, on the day of the General muster, (5th Oct.) 2t43

SALISBURY

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises will be resumed on the first day of October. Board can be obtained in the best families at $7 per month. The price of tuition per session (five months,) is $10 50, Drawing and Painting, $10 Music $20, paid in advance.

BENJ. COTTRELL.

August 11th, 1832. 4t44

REMOVAL.

HUIE & CADE,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have moved their STOCK of *GOODS* to the store attached to the Mansion Hotel. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call, and price Goods as bargains will be given, the usual credit will be given to punctual dealers. *Iron, Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, tow Cloth, Linsey, &c.* will be taken in exchange for Goods. Our friends will find a convenient place for hitching their Horses in a lot between our store and the shoe store of Mr. Thos. Mull jr. which is next door. 32tf

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, Aug. 2, 1822.

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. I. SHAVER.

June 16th 1832. 28tf

COTTON GIN

MAKING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that he has, again, commenced the Gin-making business in all its various branches, a few doors South of the Court-House, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business on the shortest notice and on the most accomodating terms.—His work shall be done substantial and in a work-man-like manner. As he has a good supply of the best materials on hand, and as he has worked at the business for the last twelve years, with the exception of the last three, he feels no delicacy in pronouncing his work as good as any in the State. He now has and will continue to have a good supply of work on hand, which will enable him to attend to all orders from a distance promptly.

Salisbury, Aug. 23d, 1832.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

N. B. He will also repair Gins on short notice and all distant orders will be punctually attended to.

38tf. S. F.

STILLS AND TIN WARE.

THE subscriber continues the manufacture of *STILLS & TIN WARE,* warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a large stock of Stills and Tin ware on hand, and being determined to sell at reduced prices, merchants and others would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax and Wool taken in exchange.

WANTED, two first rate journeymen Tin plate workmen, of steady habits, that are accustomed to work on machinery, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. DANIEL H. CRESS.

Sept. 7th. 1832. 600tf

BOOKS.

THOSE Gentlemen, who have books belonging to my Office are respectfully requested to return them, particularly Walker's large Dictionary and the 2, vol. of Murphy's reports, in which book is written the name of A. R. Ruffin Esq.

38tf JOHN GILES.

NEW FANCY

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Bruchella and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Bruchette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Scenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk camblets,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romanie Gauze,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

WANTED

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors of steady habits and good workmen. Apply to [illegible]

[illegible]

DOCT. MILO A. GILES'

ESTATE.

AT August Sessions 1832 of Rowan County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration on the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Doct. Milo A. Giles was granted to the Subscriber. Those who have claims against the Estate, will present them, and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment; such as are indebted by account, and who may find it not convenient to make immediate payment, are desired to close the account by note. The Books and Medicine, the subscriber would prefer to sell at private sales the Books are valuable and the Medicine was forwarded by a gentleman of Philadelphia, of high character. Any gentleman who may wish to purchase, will find the terms to suit his convenience. In my absence Mr. J. H. Hardie will attend to the business.

5t44 JNO. GILES.

September. 1st, 1832.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced butchering in this place and that he will continue to butcher during the season. He will have beef in market on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings in each week at from two and a half to 3 1-2 cents per pound.

He would remind those who have beeves to sell that he will give the highest cash price for them at his residence 3 miles north of Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Mockesville Jonesville and Wilkesboro.' Pasturage will be furnished gratis to drovers, who may call at his house. 33tf

PETER J. SWINK.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard,* where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April. 1st 1832* 11

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

FROM THE ENGLISHMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE THREE HOMES.

"Where is thy home?" I asked a child,
Who in the morning air,
Was twining flowers most sweet and wild,
In garlands for her hair.
"My home," the happy heart replied,
And smiled in childish glee,
"Is on the sunny mountain side
Where soft winds wander free."
O! blessings fall on artless youth,
And all its rosy hours,
When every word is joy and truth,
And treasures live in flowers!
"Where is thy home?" I asked of one
Who bent, with flushing face,
To hear a warrior's tender tone
In the wild wood's secret place:
She spake not, but her varying cheek,
The tale might well impart;
The home of her young spirit meek
Was in a kindred heart.
Ah! souls that well might soar above,
To earth will fondly cling,
And build their hopes on human love,
That light and fragile thing!
"Where is thy home, thou lonely man?
I asked a pilgrim grey,
Who came, with furrowed brow, and wan,
Slow musing on his way.
He paused and with a solemn mein,
Upturned his holy eyes,
The land I seek thou ne'er hast seen,
My home is in the skies!
O! blest—thrice blest! the heart must be
To whom such thoughts are given
That walks from earthly fetters free;—
Its only home in heaven.

BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

NO. 99.

AN ACT Suplementory to the several acts making appropriation for the cival aud military service during the years one thousand eight hurdred and thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following objects, specifically, namely:

For the pay and mileage of members of both Houses of Congress and delegates and of the joint committee directed to prepare a code of laws for the District of Columbia, one hundred thousand dollars.

For alterations in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the Capitol, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For changing the course of Tiber Creek, three thousand two hundred and two dollars.

For completing the building now erected in the city of Philadelphia for the Mint establishment of the United States, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks, to enable the commissioner of the General Land Office to bring up the business of his office, five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of removing from the burying ground of Rock Creek Church to the Congressional cemetry the remains of James Jackson, and James Jones, formerly members of Congress from the State Georgia, such sum as shall be requisite, not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

For defraying the increased expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, incurred in the Indian war one hundred thousand dollars.

For the completing Barracks, Quarters, Hospital and Store Houses, at Key West, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses incurred by the Secretary of the Treasury in collecting information of the extent and condition of the manufacturers of the United States, in compliance with certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, eighteen thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to contract with a skilful artist to to execute, in marble, a pedestrain statue of George Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Retundo of the Capitol, the sum of five thousand dollars.

For the construction under the superintendance of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, of substantial brick or stone vault in the Washington Parish burial ground, for the temporary interment of members of Congress one thousand dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency of appropriation for printing the laws of the Territory of Florida and for the payment of C. C. Greenup remaining unpaid as estimated by the Treasury Department, one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven dollars and fifty cents.

For deficiency of appropriation for the salary of the Governor of Florida five hundred dollars.

In addition to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives five thousand dollars.

For the salary of the Surveyor of public lands in the territory of Arkansas, and compensation to draughtsmon and clerks in his office, during the remainder of the current year, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For the pay, subsistence, and forage of surgeons, assistant surgeons and others, provided for by the act of June eighteenth, one thousand one hundred and thirty three dollars.

For the pay, subsistence and other expenses of the mounted rangers according to the act of June fifteenth one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, in addition to the sum of fifty thousand dollars heretofore appropriated, eighty three thousand six hundred and forty seven dollars.

For the expenses of militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States in addition to the appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars heretofore made for that object, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the transportation of the army, ordance subsistence and other objects connected with the Quatermaster's Department, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For the subsistence of militia called into service to suppress Indian hostilities fifty six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of the pensions to widows and orphans granted during the present session, three thousand dollars.

In order to carry into effect the act suplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers, and soldiers of the revolution, the following sums, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of war.

For the compensation of temporary clerks, three thousand dollars.

For rent, printing of forms and regulations, six hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be authorized to apply a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, out of the amount appropriated for the purchase of provisions for the relief of the Seminole Indians, by the act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to defray the expenses of a delegation of the said Indians to explore the country west of the Mississippi, for the purpose of deciding upon a removal thither; and so much of the approprition for the payment of laborers in the ordinance Department, as will not be required in consequence of the new organization of the Ordinance Department, shall be transferred to the pay department, to enable the latter to meet the additional expenditures to which that organization subjects it.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the district pay masters of the army of the United States, in addition to the payments required to be made by them to the regular troops, to make payment to all other troops in the service of the United States whenever required thereto by order of the President.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved. July 14, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

NO. 100.

AN ACT providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company, in the District of Columbia, and for the erection of a public bridge on the site thereof.

Whereas it is represented to this present Congress that the Washington Bridge Company are willing and desirous to sell, convey and transfer to the United States, the bridge by them owned, in its present condition, with all their rights, property and privileges, as a company, under the existing laws, including their lands, piers, abutments, roads, and ways, as well as all materials by them owned at the site of the said bridge, whether worked up in the construction or re-construction of the same or not, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America iu Congress assembled, That provided the said Washington Bridge Company shall at a lawful meeting of the stockholders thereof, agree to convey, and shall actually convey to the United States, the said bridge as it now is, with all the estate, right, title, and interest, either in law or equity, by them owned, as a company under existing laws, in said bridge, with its piers, abutments, roads and ways, together with all the materials by them now owned as a company, at the said bridge and ways, either worked up or not, in the construction or re-construction of the said bridge, and all other their rights, privileges, and immunities as such company, within two calendar months from the passing of this act; which conveyance the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to make, by deed, under their corporate seal, to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, then the said Secretary shall be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to pay to the said company the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, upon the execution of such conveyances by the said company, the President of the U. S. be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be erected upon the site of the present bridge, a good & sufficient bridge across the river Potomac, of such materials, and upon such plan of construction as he shall approve and direct: *Provided,* That the said bridge be so constructed as to have a draw therein suitable for the safe passage of vessels of the largest dimensions capable of navigating the Potomac river above the said bridge, not less than sixty-six feet at the least, and, also, on each side of the said draw, and at a suitable distance therefrom, an arch of sufficient elevation to admit the passage under the same of an ordinary steamboat; which said draw and arch shall be at the Virginia channel of said river: *And provided, further,* That there shall be a similar draw at the Maryland channel, of not less than thirty five feet, with a similar arch: *And, provided, also,* That in the selection of materials & in the construction of the said bridge, draws and arches, all practicable attention shall be had to the preservation of the navigation of the said river.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That towards the construction of the said bridge and works hereby authorised and directed, the sum of sixty thousand dolls. be and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said company shall apply and distribute the said sum of twenty thousand dollars in the following manner, that is to say: first to re-imburse the expenses incurred by the said company since the last adjournment of Congress, to the stockholders advancing the same and the balance among the stockholders, pro rata, on the cost of each share, to the present holder thereof, to be ascertained by the company if necessary, by the oath or affirmation of the present holder.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act shall have no effect, unless three valuers, to be appointed by the President of the U. S. as having no interest in the said bridge or in any property in the District of Columbia, and not being inhabitants of the said District, or a majority of them, shall, on oath, decide that the property of the said bridge company, so to be conveyed to the U. S. exclusive of any supposed value of the privileges by them held under their charter as a company, is of the value of twenty thousand dollars; or unless in case the said valuers, or a majority of them, shall value the said property at a sum less than twenty thousand dollars, the said bridge company will agree to accept the amount of such valuation. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

NO. 101.

AN ACT for the discharge of sundry judgments against the former Marshall of the Eastern district of Pensylvania, and for the relief of I. & W. Lippencott and Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby, authorised and required to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amounts now severally due upon certain judgments rendered in favor of several Insurance Companies of the city of New York against the late Marshall of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, that is to say: upon a judgment rendered by the circuit court of tho eastern district of Pennsylvania on the twenty first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Ocean Insurance Company, against John Gonard, for thirty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and fourteen cents, also upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the twenty-second May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Pacific Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for forty two thousand five hundred and ninety one dollars and fifty eight cents; also upon a judgment rendered in the same court the twenty second of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Neptune Insurance Company against the said John Conard, for eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-five cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court, on the twenty-second day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the National Insurance Companies against the said John Conard, for sixteen thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents; also upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the twenty second of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the American Insurance Company, for twenty thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars and one cent; also, upon a judgment in the same court rendered the twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Niagara Insurance Company, for sixteen thousand two hundred and one dollars and eighty-five cents, against the said John Conard; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court the tenth of November, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for twenty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy six dollars and twenty-five cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court the tenth of November, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Atlantic Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy- seven dollars and fifty five cents; together with the interest and all the legal costs which have accrued on the said judgments against the said Conard, either in the said circuit court or upon the affirmance of any of the said judgments in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be ii further resolved,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised to adjust and settle the claims of I. & W. Lippincott and Company, Philadelphia, for damages sustained by them in consequence of the illegal seizure of teas made in the said city of Philadelphia, by the Collector of that Port, acting under the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That no allowance shall be made for any damages sustained by them other than the interest upon the amount of property detained from them, and the difference in the value of said property at the time of its delivery to them on the substitution of other security.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.
JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to
J. LAMAR.

W. J. JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.
October 8th, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership existing under the name of Thomas Fuller in this place, and Jones Fuller in Wilmington, was dissolved on the 28th July, by the death of Thomas Fuller. The Subscriber as surviving Partner, will proceed to close the business of the concern, and requests those indebted to it to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

The remainder of the Stock will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing on the 3rd day of October next, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of—it consists in part, of the following articles, viz:

SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, IRON, STEEL, CORN, BACON, OATS, COTTON BAGGING, NAILS, (cut and wrought,) COTTON CARDS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, WINDOW-GLASS, SOLE & UPPER LEATHER, CROCKERY-WARE, LOAF & LUMP SUGAR, POWDER, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, MEDICINES, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.
JONES FULLER, *surv. Part.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1832. 2t43

NOTICE.

IREDELL COUNTY,
August-Term 1832.

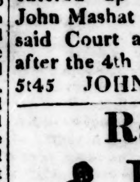
THE Subscriber, having obtained letters of administration, on the Estate of Washington Byers dec'd., requests all persons indebted to the same, to make payment, and all having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated, and in the time prescribed by law. 40tf
ANN C. BYERS, *Administratrix.*

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term 1832.
ALLEN GILL AND OTHERS
vs.
AMOS WEAVER & WIFE & OTHERS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants William, Thomas and Henry Gill, Hugh B. King and wife, and William Young Executor of William Gill, do not reside within the limits of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian published in Salisbury, that the said defendants appear at the next Superior Conrt of Equity to be held for the County of Iredell on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint filed by Allen Gill and others; otherwise said bill will be heard Ex Parte, and Judgment entered up accordingly. *Witness* John Mashat Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1832.
5t45 JOHN MUSHAT, *C. M. E.*

Ranaway



FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 31st August last, my negro man TOM, about 22 or 25 years old, black complected, had on a blue broad cloth coat and pantaloons, black fur hat, (fashionable) about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built. Prom what I can learn from different sources, I am induced to believe, that he has been persuaded to leave me by some white person, who has promised him his freedom on their reaching some free State. I will pay ten dollars to any person who will confine him in any jail in the state, so that I get him again.
SENNACA TURNER.
Cabarrus County, N. C.

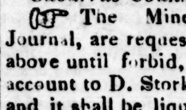
☞ The Miners' & Farmers' Journal, are requested to publish the above until forbid, and forward their account to D. Storke, P. M. Concord and it shall be liquidated on sight.
40tf S. TURNER.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 6 06

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.
J. B. CLOGH.
Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf
J. B. C.

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for two years, from the first day of January, 1833, to the 31st day of December, 1834, on the following post routes in North Carolina, will be received at this office until the second day of November next, inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

2187. From Columbia to Springfield, in Tyrrel County, and back once a week.
Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 *a. m.* arrive at Springfield same day by 6 *p. m.*
Leave Springfield every Saturday at 6 A. M. arrive at Columbia same day by 6 P. M.

2188. From Kinston to Trenton, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Kinston every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Trenton same day by 6 P. M.
Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Kinston same day by 12 noon.

2189. From Greenville to Stantonburg, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Greenville every Wednesday at 9 A. M. arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 P. M.
Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 A. M. arrive at Greenville same day by 2 P. M.

2190. From Gravelly Hill by Lisbon and Taylor's Bridge to Clinton and back, once a week.
Leave Gravelly Hill every Thursday at 6 A M, arrive at Clinton same day by 3 P M.
Leave Clinton every Friday at 6 A M, arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 3 P M.

2191. From Bedford by Shocco Springs to Warrenton, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bedford every Thursday at 7 A M, arrive at Warrenton same day by 3 P. M.
Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 8 A. M. arrive at Bedford same day by 4 P. M.

2192. By Hillsboro' by Picket's Oil Mill, Ths. Benchairs, Hester's Store, Rich'd. Bullock's and Potter's Bridge to Oxford, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 A M. arrive at Oxford same day by 6 P. M.
Leave Oxford every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 6 P. M.

2193. From Blakely by Stokesburgh to Germantown and back, once a week.
Leave Blakely every Monday at 1 P. M. arrive at Germantown same day by 5 P. M.
Leave Germantown every Monday at 6 A. M. arrive at Blakely same day by 10 A. M.

2194. From Roxboro by Hugh Woods to Black Walnut, Va., 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Roxboro every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Black Walnut same day by 1 P M.
Leave Black Walnut every Thursday at 3 1-2 P M, arrive at Roxboro same day by 9 P. M.

2195. From Leasburgh by Hightowers to Caswell c. h., 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Leasburgh every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Caswell c. h., same day by 10 A. M.
Leave Caswell c. h. every Wednesday at 11 A. M. arrive at Leasburgh same day by 3 P. M.

2196. From Rockford by Juddsville to Bower's Store and back, once a week.
Leave Rockford every Thursday at 3 P. M. arrive at Bower's Store next day by 6 P. M.
Leave Bowers' Store every Wednesday at 9 A M, arrive at Rockford next day by 12 noon.

2197. From Concord by Mill Grove and Hickory Grove to Beatty's Ford and back, once a week.
Leave Concord every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Beatty's Ford same day by 6 P. M.
Leave Beatty's Ford every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Concord same day by 6 P. M.

2198. From Lawrenceville to Wadesboro,' 26 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 6 A. M. arrive at Wadesborough same day by 3 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro' every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 P. M.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance, for an extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails, ta each office, where no particular itme shall be specified, but the Post Master General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the *manner* of carrying, *increas of expedition, extension* of routes, *frequency* of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals, must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts;" and Superscribed "*Proposals.*"

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"*I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No , from to for the yearly compensation of dollars.*"

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the department, and be held responsible for damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General and an assignment of a contract, or bid without consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent violate the Post Office law' or shall transmit commercial inteligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, unless the post master Genesal shall otherwise direct, and without increase of compensation.

15. The Posmaster General reserves he right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue two years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November next.
WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Post Master General.
GENERAL P. O. DEPARTMENT, 11t47 *July 24, 1832.*

SPORTS of the TURF.

THE Races over the SALISBURY TURF, will commence on *Tuesday*, the 23d day of October next, and continue three days. First day, three mile Heats, purse $225. Second day, two mile heats, purse $175. Third day, Handy Cap Purse, three best in five, for the entrance money of the preceding days, free for any horse. To be governed by the rules of the New-Market Course. 9t47
JOHN H. HARDIE, *Sec.*
N. B. The money to be hung up at the stand.

REMOVAL.

HARRISS & SHAVER would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their

CARRIAGE-MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT

to their new Shop two doors below the residence of Dr. Ferrand, on Water Street, where they are always ready to attend to the calls of their friends, in their line of Business, such as the making and repairing of Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys &c.

☞ The blacksmith business is still continued in all its various branches, by JOHN I. SHAVER, at his old stand. 30tf